performing a vessel-corrective technique selected form the group consisting of angioplasty, stenting procedure, atherectomy, and bypass surgery on a mammal; and

administering to said mammal, prior to, in conjunction with, or after said vessel-corrective technique, an effective amount of a soluble chimeric construct comprising P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1 or a fragment thereof, and another molecule, said chimeric construct being capable of inhibiting the interaction between P-selectin and a ligand of P-selectin, such that the restenosis occurring after said vessel-corrective technique is thereby treated.

74. (Three Times Amended) A method for treating restenosis in a mammal, comprising:

providing a soluble chimeric construct comprising P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1 or a fragment thereof and another molecule, said chimeric construct being capable of inhibiting the interaction between P-selectin and a ligand of P-selectin; and

administering to a mammal an effective amount of said chimeric construct such that said P-selectin-ligand interaction is inhibited, wherein said chimeric construct is administered prior to, in conjunction with, or after a vessel-corrective technique.

REMARKS

Applicants submit that the objection to claims 73-74 has now been obviated as a result of the correction of the spelling of the term "restenosis" as used in those claims.

In the Office Action of September 16, 2002, claims 40-41, 49-52, 59-60 and 73-74 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Cummings et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,309,639) in view of Tedder et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,834,425) and Coller et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,976,532). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

Initially, applicants note that there are essentially three sets of claims presently being considered in this application. Claims 40, 41, 49, 50 and 60 are all directed to methods for decreasing the formation or growth of atherosclerotic lesions in a mammal. Claims 51, 52 and 59 are directed to methods for treating or inhibiting atherosclerosis in a mammal. Claims 73 and 74 are directed to methods for treating restenosis in a mammal.

The Cummings et al. reference, and the newly cited McEver et al. reference (U.S. Patent No. 6,124,267), relate to selectin, such as PSGL-1, and inhibiting the binding of PSGL-1 to